the motion of Dr. Siemens, seconded by Prof. Abel, Mr. Magnus was thanked for his address. In seconding a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow said their success was attributable to the generous aid of the Livery Companies, and he appealed to them to render permanent those grants hitherto given at their pleasure.

SCIENTIFIC SERIALS

The Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. xvii. Part 2, January, 1883, contains :—On a method for the estimation of urea in the blood, Part 1, by Dr. J. B. Haycraft.—On the homologies of the long flexor-muscles of the feet of Mammalia, with remarks on the value of their leading modifications in classification, by Dr. G. E. Dobson (Plates 4-6).—On obliterative endarteritis and the inflammatory changes in the coats of the small vessels, by Dr. R. Saundby (Pl. 7).—The presence of a tympanum in the genus Raia, by G. B. Howes (Pl. 8).—The ligamentum teres, by J. B. Sutton (Pl. 8).—Fibrinous coagula in the left ventricle, by Dr. A. M'Aldowie (Pl. 9).—A simple method of demonstrating the nerves of the epiglottis; the trachealis muscle of man and animals; the sulphocyanides of ammonium and potassium as histological reagents, by Dr. Wm. Stirling.—A new theory as to the functions of the semicircular canals, by Dr. P. M'Bride.—Some points on the myology of the common pigeon, by W. A. Haswell, M.A.—The action of saline cathartics, by Dr. M. Hay (Pl. 10).—Some variations in the bones of the human carpus; a first dorsal vertebra with a foramen at the root of the transverse process, by Prof. W. Turner, M.B.—Multiple renal arteries, by Dr. Macalister.—Division of the scaphoid bone of the carpus, with notes on other varieties of the carpal bones, by Dr. R. J. Anderson.

Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, December, 1882, contains :—On some organisms found in the excrements of the domestic goat and the goose, by Dr. R. L. Maddox (Pl. 7).—On a further improvement in the Groves-Williams ether-freezing microtome, by J. W. Groves.—Summary of current researches relating to zoology and botany (principally Invertebrata and Cryptogamia), microscopy, &c., including original communications from Fellows and others.—The proceedings of the Society.

February, 1883, contains :—Observations on the anatomy of the Oribatidæ, by Dr. A. D. Michel (plates 1 and 2).—On a minute form of parasitical Protophyte, by G. F. Dowdeswell, M.A.—On the use of incandescence lamps, as accessories to the microscope, by H. C. Stearn, with figure—and the usual summary of current researches relating to botany and zoology.

Revue internationale des Sciences, December 15, 1882, contains :—On the Nofoures of New Guinea, by Élie Reclus.—On movements and sensibility in plants (finis), by J. L. de Lanessan.—Reviews.—Notices of learned Societies: the Academy of Sciences, Paris; the Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam.

January 15, 1883, contains :—On the localisation of the cerebral functions in the cerebral hemispheres in man and animals, by Julius Nathan.—On the development of colours in flowers, by H. Müller.—On cell-division or cytodieresis, by L. F. Henneguy.—On the vaginal stopper in rodents, by Dr. Lataste.—On the adulterations in provisions in Paris, by M. Egasse.

Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie, Bd. 37, Heft 4, December 22, 1882, contains :—On the Coelenterata of the South Sea, No. 1.—On *Cyanea aunaskala*, nov. sp., by Dr. R. v. Lendenfeld, of Melbourne (Plates 27 to 33; Pl. 27, a coloured representation of the new species).—Contribution to the anatomy, developmental history, and general biology of *Trombidium fuliginosum*, Herm., by H. Henking (Plates 34-36).—On some facts in the life-history of freshwater polyps, and on a new form of *Hydra viridis*, by Wm. Marshall, of Leipsig (Pl. 37).—Supplementary remarks on Dinophilus, by Dr. E. Korschelt.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

LONDON

Royal Society, February 22.—"On the Effects of Temperature on the Electromotive Force and Resistance of Batteries," by W. H. Preece, F.R.S.

That heat has considerable influence on the condition of galvanic elements is well known, and it has been investigated by De la Rive, Faraday, Daniell, and many others. Some attribute the result to increased chemical affinity, and others to increased conductivity of the liquid, but no one has eliminated the effect on electromotive force from that on internal resistance with the view of expressing each in definite measurement. This the author has done. Special apparatus was made, so as to vary the temperature, and a very careful series of experiments were made upon Daniell, Leclanché, and bichromate of potash cells, measuring the electromotive force and resistance at each change of temperature in rising and falling between 0° and 100° C. The results are tabulated and plotted out as diagrams.

The conclusions are (1) that the E.M.F. is not materially affected by changes of temperature; (2) that the internal resistance is affected very materially according to a fixed law that apparently varies with every cell. A Daniell's cell at 100° C. has only one-third the resistance it has at 0° C. Between 10° and 20° C. it falls one half. Bichromate and Leclanché cells, though much reduced, are not reduced to the same extent; (3) when a liquid is warmed up, its resistance at the same temperature in cooling is greater than when it was being warmed up, and it takes a very long time (fifty hours) to recover its normal condition.

Chemical Society, February 15.—Dr. Gilbert, president, in the chair.—It was announced that a ballot for the election of Fellows would take place at the next meeting (March 1).—The following proposed changes in the list of officers were also announced :—Prof. G. D. Liveing and Dr. A. Voelcker as vice-presidents instead of Professors J. Dewar and A. V. Harcourt; Prof. Dittmar, Dr. W. R. E. Hodgkinson, Messrs. P. D. Howard, and R. Meldola as members of Council instead of Dr. T. E. Thorpe, and Messrs. F. D. Brown, J. M. Thomson, and W. Thorp.—The following papers were read :—On some derivatives of diphenylene ketone oxide, by A. G. Perkin. During the preparation of this substance from salicylic acid and acetic anhydride, a body was noticed which was separated out as transparent, satiny plates containing 75·2 per cent. carbon, and 4 per cent. hydrogen. The author has also investigated the action of nitric acid, of bromine, and of sulphuric acid on the above substance.—On α-ethyl valerolacton, α-ethyl β-methyl valerolacton, and on a remarkable decomposition of β-ethyl aceto-succinic ether, by S. Young.

Anthropological Institute, February 13.—Prof. W. H. Flower, F.R.S., president, in the chair.—Mr. Colquhoun read a paper on the aboriginal and other tribes of Yünnan and the Shan country. Mr. Colquhoun first dwelt upon the races of the South China borderlands. Between Canton and Nan-ning (one of the important towns on the Si-Kiang in Kwang-si), the inhabitants met with were pure Chinese. West of that to the Yünnan frontier, a mixed population on the river and aboriginal tribes in the interior were found. Throughout Yünnan the chief population consisted of Shans disguised under a great variety of tribal names. Lo-lo and Miao-tzŭ aborigines were met with, as well as Thibetans under the name of Kutsung. On the west side of Yünnan Mahomedans are numerous, presumably the remains of the armies of Ginghis Khan. The costumes are most varied and picturesque, and the Shans and all the aboriginal people were kind, frank, and hospitable, and in these respects and in their feet being uncrushed offer a great contrast to the Chinese. Besides the tribes met with, Mr. Colquhoun pointed out that there were in the north and north-west Yünnan, as well as in Ssŭ-chuan, four divisions, namely Li-ssŭ, Moro, Sifan, and Mantzŭ. A great similarity of language exists between the Lo-lo, Li-ssŭ, Sifan, and Burmese. The large area over which the Shan population is distributed was pointed out, and the habitat of the Karens and Lawas. The paper was illustrated by part of a collection of admirable photographs and sketches made during Mr. Colquhoun's late exploration, exhibited by means of the oxhydrogen light. These form a portion of the illustrations which will appear in Mr. Colquhoun's forthcoming account of his late journey.

Geological Society, February 16th, Annual General Meeting.—J. W. Hulke, F.R.S., president, in the Chair.—The Secretaries read the Reports of the Council and of the Library and Museum Committee for the year 1882. The Council expressed their regret that, owing probably to the same causes as last year, they could announce no material advance in the prosperity of the Society, although its financial position was well maintained, the balance at the close of 1882 showing an increase over that of the previous year, notwithstanding a large expenditure upon the *Quarterly Journal*. The total number of Fellows was diminished by one, but there was an increase of nine in the number of contributing

Fellows. The Council stated that Mr. Ormerod had furnished a second Supplement to his Classified Index to the publications of the Society, bringing that work down to the end of 1882. The Council's Report further announced the awards of the various Medals and of the proceeds of the Donation Funds in the gift of the Society.

In presenting the Wollaston Gold Medal to Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., F.G.S., the President addressed him as follows: "Mr. Blanford,—The Council has awarded you its highest distinction, the Wollaston Medal, in recognition of your services to geology in Abyssinia, in Persia, and on the Geological Survey of the Indian Empire. They are so well and so generally known that it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon them here. Your writings, which treat of a not inconsiderable portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, comprise, in addition to geology, much information respecting zoology and the climates of the countries in which you served. Stamped with thoroughness and comprehensiveness, they constitute important additions to our knowledge of those regions. In conferring upon you this distinction, the Council of the Geological Society desires to mark its sense of their great value."

The President then handed the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to Prof. J. W. Judd, F.R.S., for transmission to Prof. John Milne, F.G.S., of Tokio, Japan, and addressed him as follows: "Prof. Judd,—The Council, in bestowing upon Mr. Milne the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Fund, wishes to mark its appreciation of the importance of his investigations into the phenomena of earthquakes, to which he has devoted so much time and attention during his residence in Japan. In handing to you this cheque for transmission to him, I would ask you to convey to him the hopes of the Council that this award may assist him in continuing those inquiries in Seismology which he has proved himself so well able to undertake."

In handing the Murchison Medal to Mr. Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S., for transmission to Prof. Heinrich Robert Göppert, F.M.G.S., of Breslau, the President said: "Mr. Warington Smyth,—The Council of the Geological Society has awarded one of its high distinctions, the Murchison Medal and a part of the proceeds of the Murchison Fund, to Prof. H. R. Göppert of Breslau, one of our Foreign Members, in recognition of his labours in fossil botany. The very large number of papers, 245, recorded in the Scientific List of the Royal Society under Prof. Göppert's name, testifies to the zeal and success with which he has cultivated this branch of biology during half a century. In asking you to transmit to him this Medal, I would desire you to express to him the high estimation in which this Society holds his work."

The President then handed to Prof. Morris, F.G.S., for ransmission to Mr. John Young, F.G.S., the balance of the proceeds of the Murchison Donation Fund, and said: "Professor Morris,—The Council of the Geological Society, in awarding to Mr. John Young, of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, the balance of the proceeds of the Murchison Donation Fund, wishes to mark its appreciation of the value of his long-continued researches on the fossil polyzoa, especially those of the western part of Scotland, and of his investigations into the structure of the shells of the Carboniferous Brachiopoda. In his absence, I have much pleasure in placing the amount in your hands for transmission to him."

The President next presented the Lyell Medal to Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., and addressed him in the following words: "Dr. Carpenter,—The Council of the Geological Society has awarded to you the Lyell Medal with (in compliance with the terms of the bequest) a portion of the proceeds of the Lyell Fund, in recognition of the great value of your investigations into the minute structure of invertebrate fossils and your deep-sea researches. Your contributions 'On the Structure and Affinities of the Eozoon Canadense,' 'On the Microscopic Structure of Nummulina, Orbitolites, and Orbitoides,' published in our *Journal*, your numerous papers on the intimate structure of shells, communicated to the Royal Society, and others published in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' your long-continued work on Foraminifera, your communications on Oceanic Circulation and on Abyssal Life-forms, all testify to a life-long devotion to branches of natural knowledge bearing on that department of science, the cultivation of which is the *raison d'être* of this Society. I count it a pleasure, Dr. Carpenter, that it has devolved upon me to hand you this Medal."

In presenting one moiety of balance of the Lyell Donation Fund to Mr. P. Herbert Carpenter, the President addressed him as follows: "Mr. P. Herbert Carpenter,—The Council of the Geological Society, in awarding to you a portion of the balance of the proceeds of the Lyell Donation Fund, desires to express its sense of the great value of your researches into the structure and relationship of several families of fossil Echinodermata. Your papers 'On some little-known Jurassic Crinoids,' 'On the Cretaceous Comatulæ,' 'On the Crinoids from the Upper Chalk,' and that read last session, 'On Hybocrinus, Baerocrinus, and Hybocystites,' are models of clearness and an excellent earnest of future work. The Council hopes that this award may aid you in continuing those lines of research in which you have already achieved signal success."

The President then handed the second moiety of the balance of the Lyell Donation Fund to Prof. Seeley, F.R.S., for transmission to M. E. Rigaux of Boulogne, and said: "Professor Seeley,—In conferring upon M. Rigaux a portion of the balance of the proceeds of the Lyell Donation Fund, the Council of the Geological Society desires to signify its estimation of the value it places on his researches in the Jurassic formations of the Boulonnais and their contained fossils. In asking you to transmit to him this cheque, I would desire you to convey to him with it our hopes that he may continue those lines of inquiry in prosecuting which he has attained so great success."

The President finally presented the Bigsby Gold Medal to Dr. Henry Hicks, F.G.S., and addressed him in the following words: "Dr. Hicks,—The Council, in conferring on you the Bigsby Medal as a mark of their appreciation of your labours amongst the oldest fossiliferous and the Archæan rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, feels, in your community of interests, a peculiar fitness in associating you with the memory of the founder of this distinction. Your numerous communications, beginning with one 'On the genus *Anopolenus*,' written in 1865, and culminating in that which you read at our last meeting, show to what good purpose you have employed the *horæ subsecivæ* of a busy professional life in prosecuting those researches which have had a distinct effect on geological thought. In handing to you this Medal, I would express the wish that you will continue to prosecute the line of inquiry to which you have so long and so successfully devoted your leisure hours."

The President then read his Anniversary Address, in which he passed in review the work done by the Geological Society during the past year, and discussed at considerable length a question arising out of this review, namely, the structural characters presented by the sternal framework and the limbs of Enaliosaurians, and the classificational value which they possess. He also referred to the discoveries which have been lately made in America of numerous remains of Pterosaurians, often of gigantic size; adverted to the proceedings of the International Geological Congress, held in 1881, at Bologna, and noticed, as one gratifying result of the latter, the establishment of an Italian Geological Society.

The ballot for the Council and Officers was taken, and the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:—President: J. W. Hulke, F.R.S. Vice-Presidents: Prof. P. M. Duncan, F.R.S.; R. Etheridge, F.R.S.; J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S.; Prof. J. Prestwich, F.R.S. Secretaries: Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S.; Prof. J. W. Judd, F.R.S. Foreign Secretary: Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S. Treasurer: Prof. T. Wiltshire, F.L.S. Council: H. Bauerman; W. T. Blandford, F.R.S.; Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S.; W. Carruthers, F.R.S.; Prof. P. M. Duncan, F.R.S.; R. Etheridge, F.R.S.; John Evans, F.R.S.; A. Geikie, F.R.S.; Rev. Edwin Hill, M.A.; G. J. Hinde, Ph.D.; Prof. T. M'Kenny Hughes, M.A.; J. W. Hulke, F.R.S.; J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S.; Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S.; Prof. J. W. Judd, F.R.S.; S. R. Pattison; J. A. Phillips, F.R.S.; Prof. J. Prestwich, F.R.S.; F. W. Rudler; Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.; Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S.; W. Topley; Prof. T. Wiltshire, F.L.S.

Physical Society, February 10.—Prof. Fuller in the chair.—Annual general meeting.—New officers elected for the year:—President: Prof. R. B. Clifton, M.A., F.R.S. Vice-presidents: Sir W. Thomson, Prof. G. C. Foster, F.R.S., Dr. T. Hopkinson, F.R.S., Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., Prof. W. C. Roberts, F.R.S. Secretaries: Prof. A. W. Reinold, M.A., Mr. Walter Baily, M.A. Treasurer: Dr. E. Atkinson. Demonstrator: Prof. F. Guthrie, F.R.S. Other Members of Council: Prof. W. G. Adams, M.A., F.R.S., Prof. W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., Mr. Shellford Bidwell, M.A., LL.B., Mr. W. H. M. Christie, M.A., F.R.S., Prof. F. Fuller, M.A., Mr. R. T. Glazebrook, M.A., F.R.S., Mr. R. J. Lecky, F.R.A.S., Prof. O. J. Lodge, D.Sc., Mr. Hugo Müller, Ph.D., F.R.S., Prof. J. Perry. New Member: Prof. Blyth of Anderson College, Glasgow.—Prof. Sylvanus P. Thomson explained his new graphical method of showing Jacobi's law of maximum rate of working, and Siemens's law of efficiency for dynamo-electric machines. This has been fully explained in the *Philosophical Magazine* and in the Cantor lectures on Dynamo-electric Machinery, delivered by Prof. Thomson. Prof. W. G. Adams pointed out the advantages of a graphic system of the kind.

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—February 20, Mr. Brunlees, president, in the chair. The paper read was on "Covered Service-Reservoirs," by Mr. William Morris, M. Inst. C.E. (of Deptford).

Edinburgh

Royal Society, February 5.—Prof. Jenkin, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair.—Emeritus Professor Blackie, in a paper on scientific method in the study of language, maintained that the true way to learn a foreign language was to learn it in the way a child learns its native language—conversationally; and that this method should be adopted for the teaching of the dead languages as well as for modern ones. Simple sentences expressing facts with which the pupil is in direct contact, the grammatical rule for construction being given after the construction is practically mastered by repetition, should lead by insensible gradations to more complicated sentences and ideas. The paper finished with some characteristic remarks about quantity and accent in Latin and Greek, which called forth criticism from Prof. Butcher and Mr. Marshall, Rector of the High School.—Prof. Tait, in a short note on the mirage problem, mentioned that he had come across a paper in Gorgonne's *Annalen* criticising Biot's great paper upon the subject. Thinking that possibly he might have been forestalled in some of his theorems, he had looked into the paper, the author of which, however, in attacking Biot, had given a construction which, if applied to the case of ordinary desert-mirage, would give a direct instead of an inverted image. Mr. Sang, in his criticisms on the paper, maintained that such mirage as was said to have been observed by Vince was impossible.

Paris

Academy of Sciences, February 19.—M. Blanchard in the chair.—The following papers were read:—Observations of small planets, made with the large meridian instrument of the Paris Observatory, during the fourth quarter of 1882, by M. Mouchez.—Results of experiments made in the workshops of the Chemin de fer du Nord, on M. Deprez's electric transport of work to a great distance, by M. Tresca (See p. 399).—Note on the theorem of Legendre cited in a note inserted in *Comptes rendus*, by Prof. Sylvester.—Report on a memoir of M. Rosenstiehl, entitled "Researches on the Colouring-matters of Madder," by M. Wurtz. *Inter alia*, M. Rosenstiehl has found a new mode of formation of purpurine (decomposition of pseudopurpurine by heating with alcohol at 40°), and his discovery of the composition of pseudopurpurine (which is really a trioxycarboxyl-anthraquinone) throws much light on several facts that were obscure. Madder contains only three glucosides, giving respectively pseudopurpurine, carboxyl-alizaric acid, and munjistine, or carboxyl-xanthopurpuric acid.—M. Hospitalier presented a note on the influence of the mode of coupling of dynamo-electric machines in experiments on transport of force to a distance.—Observations of the new planet (232) Palisa, made at the Paris Observatory, by M. Bigourdan.—Observations of the great comet *b* 1882, made with the Brunner equatorial of Toulouse Observatory, by M. Baillaud.—On a curious modification of the nucleus of the great comet, by M. de Oliveira Lacaille. On the evening of January 8 the nucleus was seen to be much elongated and subdivided into four small nebulosities in a line, with centres like stars of the 12th magnitude. At 9.30 a.m. next day there was a change in the relative position: the first nebulosity being more separated, and the second having taken its place, &c.—On the observation of the transit of Venus of 1882 at the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, California, by Mr. Todd. He got 147 photographs, of which 125 are well fitted for micrometric measurement.—On the uniform functions of a variable connected by an algebraic relation, by M. Picard.—On the relations between co-variants, &c. (continued), by M. Perrin.—On the functions of several imaginary variables (continued), by M. Combescure.—On a question of divisibility, by M. de Polignac.—On the equilibrium of the elastic cylinder, by M. Schiff.—On crystals observed in the interior of a bar of cemented Swedish iron, by M. Stoltzer. These crystals of steel are not regular octahedra like those of pig-iron and iron.—On the immediate analysis of pozzuolanas, and on a rapid process for testing their hydraulic properties, by M. Landrin. The rapid process is attack with hydrochloric acid, and trial of the insolubles with lime-water. There is no possible comparison between the action of pozzuolanas and of their insolubles on lime-water.—On sulphocyanopropionine, by MM. Tcherniac and Norton.—On allotropic arsenic, by M. Engel. When arsenic is isolated by the wet or dry way under about 360°, it is amorphous, dark grey, brown, or black, and unalterable in moist air; and its density is between 4·6 and 4·7. Heated to 360°, it changes into arsenic with a density of 5·7,—the steel-grey arsenic of laboratories, which crystallises when formed from condensation of arsenic vapour about 360° or more.—On benzoyl-mesitylene, by M. Louïse.—Researches on mesitylene, by M. Robinet.—Toxical power of quinine and of cinchonine, by M. Bochefontaine. The former has more active physiological properties than the latter. Both are convulsive, cinchonine more than quinine, and quinine is distinguished by its vomitive effects and depressing action on the central nervous system.—On the value of intercrossing of the movements of cerebral origin, by M. Couty. This intercrossing is not constant, and has not the value that has been attributed to it.—Vision of ultra-violet radiations, by M. de Chardonnet. The spectrum of the crystalline lens corresponds exactly to that of the visible spectrum. From observations of persons with the lens removed, the author concludes that the retina is sensitive to ultra-violet radiations that come to it (as well as visible radiations), at least to about the line S. Thus the crystalline lens alone limits the visible spectrum. The absorption of the long ultra-solar spectrum of the electric arc probably fatigues the eye.—Researches on the production of monstrosities by shocks imparted to hens' eggs, by M. Dareste. He produced tremors, and so monstrosities, by means of a beating apparatus used by chocolate-makers.—On the generation of cells of renewal of the epidermis and of epithelial products, by M. Retterer.—On M. Merejkowski's Suctociliates (second note), by M. Maupas.—On the structure of simple subterranean branches of adult Psilotum, by M. Bertrand.—On the conservation of solar energy, by M. Duponchel. He infers from peculiar circumstances of our epoch that the sun-spot period which has varied in the neighbourhood of ten years for 130 years, will be extended to fourteen for the present and the two following periods. The first maximum will be in 1885.—Imitation of diffraction-spectra by dispersion, by M. Zenger.—The second part of M. Grüner's geological description of the coal basin of the Loire was presented (with analysis) by M. Daubree.

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